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Diagrams of numerical semigroups whose general members are non-Weierstrass¹

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Abstract

We construct diagrams consisting of an infinite number of numerical semigroups through dividing by two whose general members are non-Weierstrass where the bottom of the diagram is some Weierstrass numerical semigroup.

1 Introduction

Let \mathbb{N}_0 be the additive monoid of non-negative integers. A submonoid H of \mathbb{N}_0 is called a *numerical semigroup* if the complement $\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H$ is finite. The cardinality of $\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H$ is called the *genus* of H , denoted by $g(H)$. In this article H always stands for a numerical semigroup. We set

$$c(H) = \min\{c \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid c + \mathbb{N}_0 \subseteq H\},$$

which is called the *conductor* of H . It is known that $c(H) \leq 2g(H)$. H is said to be *symmetric* if $c(H) = 2g(H)$. H is said to be *quasi-symmetric* if $c(H) = 2g(H) - 1$. We are interested in the case $c(H) = 2g(H) - 2$.

A *curve* means a complete non-singular irreducible algebraic curve over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic 0. For a pointed curve (C, P) we set

$$H(P) = \{n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid \exists f \in k(C) \text{ such that } (f)_\infty = nP\},$$

where $k(C)$ is the field of rational functions on C . Then $H(P)$ is a numerical semigroup of genus $g(C)$ where $g(C)$ is the genus of C .

We set $d_2(H) = \{h' \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid 2h' \in H\}$, which is a numerical semigroup. Let $\pi : \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ be a double covering of a curve with a ramification point \tilde{P} . Then $d_2(H(\tilde{P})) = H(\pi(\tilde{P}))$. H is said to be *Weierstrass* if there exists a pointed curve (C, P) with $H(P) = H$. H is said to be of *double covering type* (abbreviated to *DC*) if there exists a double covering $\pi : C \rightarrow C'$ with a ramification point P such that $H = H(P)$. If H is *DC*, then both H and $d_2(H)$ are Weierstrass. For positive integers a_1, \dots, a_s we denote by $\langle a_1, \dots, a_s \rangle$ the monoid generated by a_1, \dots, a_s . For example, $H = \langle 2, 2g + 1 \rangle$ is *DC* with $d_2(H) = \mathbb{N}_0$. Indeed, let π be a double covering from a curve of genus g to the projective line \mathbb{P}^1 and P be any ramification point. Then $H(P) = H$. The following is an open problem:

¹This paper is an extended abstract and the details will appear elsewhere.
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Problem. ([4] and [1]) *What is the proportion of non-Weierstrass numerical semigroups in the whole set of numerical semigroups ?*

Our purpose in this article is to construct diagrams consisting of an infinite number of numerical semigroups through the map d_2 whose general members in the diagram are non-Weierstrass where the bottom of the diagram is a Weierstrass numerical semigroup H with $c(H) = 2g(H) - 2$.

2 Towers of symmetric numerical semigroups

We set $m(H) = \min\{h \in H \mid h > 0\}$, which is called the *multiplicity* of H .

Remark 2.1 (i) *Let n be an odd integer. Then $2H + n\mathbb{N}_0$ is a numerical semigroup.*
(ii) *Let n be an odd integer with $n \geq c(H) + m(H) - 1$. Then we have $d_2(2H + n\mathbb{N}_0) = H$.*

We have the following result for the above numerical semigroups:

Theorem 2.2 (Komeda-Ohbuchi [5]) *Let n be an odd integer with*

$$n \geq \max\{c(H) + m(H) - 1, 2g(H) + 1\}.$$

If H is Weierstrass, then $2H + n\mathbb{N}_0$ is DC, hence Weierstrass.

We have towers consisting of symmetric numerical semigroups which are DC.

Theorem 2.3 *Let H_0 be a symmetric Weierstrass numerical semigroup. For each $i \geq 1$ let us take an odd integer*

$$n_i \geq \max\{c(H_{i-1}) + m(H_{i-1}) - 1, 2g(H_{i-1}) + 1\}$$

where we set $H_i = 2H_{i-1} + n_i\mathbb{N}_0$ for $i \geq 1$. Then we have towers of symmetric numerical semigroups which are DC as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{i+1} & & \\ \downarrow d_2 & \text{for } i \geq 1. & \\ H_i & & \end{array}$$

3 Towers of quasi-symmetric numerical semigroups

Lemma 3.1 ([2]) *Let H and \tilde{H} be quasi-symmetric numerical semigroups with $d_2(\tilde{H}) = H$. Then we obtain $g(\tilde{H}) = 2g(H) - 1$.*

By the above lemma and Riemann-Hurwitz Formula we get the following:

Theorem 3.2 *Let H and \tilde{H} be quasi-symmetric numerical semigroups with $d_2(\tilde{H}) = H$. Then \tilde{H} is not DC.*

Proposition 3.3 ([2]) *Let H' be a quasi-symmetric numerical semigroup. We set*

$$n = \min\{h' \in H' \mid h' \text{ is odd}\} \text{ and } s_i = \min\{h' \in H' \mid h' \equiv i \pmod n\}$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. We set

$$\{s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}\} = \{s^{(1)} < \dots < s^{(n-1)}\}$$

and

$$H = \langle n, 2s^{(1)}, \dots, 2s^{(\frac{n-3}{2})}, 2s^{(\frac{n-1}{2})} - n, \dots, 2s^{(n-1)} - n \rangle.$$

Then H is a quasi-symmetric numerical semigroup of genus $2g(H') - 1$ with $d_2(H) = H'$.

Example. Let $H_0 = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$. For each odd $m \geq 1$ (resp. even $m \geq 2$) we set

$$H_m = \langle 3, 3m + 2, 3 \cdot 2m + 1 \rangle \text{ (resp. } H_m = \langle 3, 3m + 1, 3(2m - 1) + 2 \rangle).$$

Then we have towers of quasi-symmetric numerical semigroups which are not DC as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{i+1} & & \\ \downarrow d_2 & \text{for } i \geq 0. & \\ H_i & & \end{array}$$

4 Diagrams of numerical semigroups with

$$c(H) = 2g(H) - 2$$

We set

$$PF(H) = \{\gamma \in \mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H \mid \gamma + h \in H, \text{ all } h \in H > 0\},$$

whose elements are called *pseudo-Frobenius numbers* of H . We have $c(H) - 1 \in PF(H)$.

We set $t(H) = \#PF(H)$, which is called the *type* of H .

Remark 4.1 *We have $c(H) + t(H) \leq 2g(H) + 1$. (For example, see [6].)*

H is said to be *almost symmetric* if the equality $c(H) + t(H) = 2g(H) + 1$ holds.

Remark 4.2 *i) H is symmetric if and only if $t(H) = 1$. In this case H is almost symmetric.*

ii) If H is quasi-symmetric, then $t(H) = 2$. The converse does not hold. In this case H is also almost symmetric.

iii) If $c(H) = 2g(H) - 2$, then $t(H) = 2$ or 3 .

We set $PF^*(H) = PF(H) \setminus \{c(H) - 1\}$.

Proposition 4.3 ([3]) *If H is almost symmetric, then we have an automorphism of $PF^*(H)$ sending γ to $c(H) - 1 - \gamma$.*

Corollary 4.4 If $c(H) = 2g(H) - 2$ and $t(H) = 3$, we have $PF^*(H) = \{\gamma, 2g(H) - 3 - \gamma\}$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H$.

Example. Let $H = \langle 4, 6, 4l + 1, 4l + 3 \rangle$ for $l \geq 1$. Then we have $c(H) = 4l = 2g(H) - 2$ and $PF^*(H) = \{2, 4l - 1 - 2\}$, hence $t(H) = 3$, i.e., H is almost symmetric.

Example. Let $H = \langle 4, 4l + 1, 4(2l - 1) + 3 \rangle$ for $l \geq 1$. Then we have $c(H) = 12l - 4 = 2g(H) - 2$ and $PF^*(H) = \{4 \cdot 2l - 2\}$, hence $t(H) = 2$, i.e., H is not almost symmetric.

Remark 4.5 Let n be an odd integer with

$$n \geq \max\{c(H) + m - 1, 2m\}.$$

Then we have $g(2H + n\mathbb{N}_0) = 2g(H) + \frac{n-1}{2}$ with $d_2(2H + n\mathbb{N}_0) = H$.

By the definition of $PF(H)$ we get the following:

Lemma 4.6 Let $d_2(\tilde{H}) = H$ and $n = \min\{\tilde{h} \in \tilde{H} \mid \tilde{h} \text{ is odd}\}$. Then the following are equivalent:

i) $g(\tilde{H}) = 2g(H) + \frac{n-1}{2} - 1$.

ii) $\tilde{H} = 2H + \langle n, n + 2f \rangle$ for some $f \in PF(H)$.

Theorem 4.7 Assume that $c(H) = 2g(H) - 2$ and $t(H) = 3$. Let $PF^*(H) = \{f_1, f_2\}$. We set $\tilde{H}_i = 2H + \langle n, n + 2f_i \rangle$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then one of the following holds:

i) H is Weierstrass and \tilde{H}_1, \tilde{H}_2 are DC.

ii) H is Weierstrass and renumbering 1 and 2 \tilde{H}_1 is DC and \tilde{H}_2 is not DC.

iii) H is non-Weierstrass.

If $n \gg 0$, then both \tilde{H}_1 and \tilde{H}_2 are non-Weierstrass.

Proof. For i) and ii) see [2]. Applying [7] we get iii). □

For $1 \leq i \leq m(H) - 1$ we define s_i by $\min\{h \in H \mid h \equiv i \pmod{m(H)}\}$. We set

$$S(H) = \{m(H)\} \cup \{s_i \mid i = 1, \dots, m(H) - 1\},$$

which is called the *standard basis* for H .

Remark 4.8 ([3]) We have $PF(H) = \{s_i - m(H) \mid s_i + s_j \notin S(H) \text{ for all } j\}$.

Theorem 4.9 ([2]) Assume that $c(H) = 2g(H) - 2$. Let $f = s_i - m(H) \in PF^*(H)$. Let n be an odd number with

$$n \geq 4((2m(H) - 1)(s_i - m(H)) + 1 - g(H)) + 1.$$

We set $\tilde{H} = 2H + \langle n, n + 2f \rangle$. Then we have the following:

i) $c(\tilde{H}) = 2g(\tilde{H}) - 2$ and $t(\tilde{H}) = 3$.

ii) Assume $(2i + 1, m(H)) = 1$. For odd $N \geq n + 2(2g(H) - 3 + m(H))$ we obtain that

$$\tilde{\tilde{H}} = 2\tilde{H} + \langle N, N + 2(2s_i - 2m(H)) \rangle$$

is not DC.

Using the above theorem we get our main result in this article.

Corollary 4.10 *Let H be a numerical semigroup with $c(H) = 2g(H) - 2$. Assume that $m(H)$ is a power of 2. Then we can construct a diagram of numerical semigroups whose general members are non-Weierstrass such that the bottom of the diagram is H . Here, general members mean all members in the interior of the diagram except finite ones.*

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